Metro Facts....

Characteristics of Part-Time Employment in Metropolitan Toronto and the Central Area 1987

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This report deals with part-time employment which is collected as part of the total annual Metropolitan Toronto employment survey. This comprehensive program was started in 1981 with the collection of full-time employment and part-time in 1982. Part-time employment is defined as workers who do not work a full work week, a full work shift and generally under 30 hours per week.

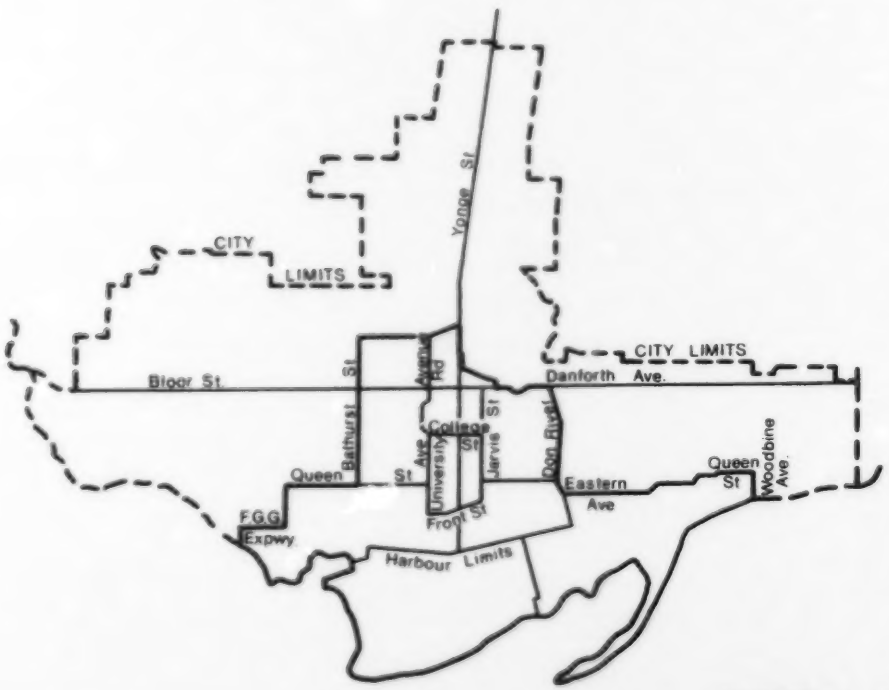
In 1983 the first comprehensive count of part-time employment in Metropolitan Toronto was carried out. Part-time employment has grown from 111,300 in 1983 to 174,400 in 1987, or an increase of 57% over four years. By comparison, full-time employment in Metro increased from 992,400 to 1,101,700 or 11% in the same time period. Part-time as a share of total employment has increased from 10.1% in 1983 to 13.7% in 1987.

In the Central Area part-time had increased from 27,000 in 1983 to 52,100 in 1986, or 93% in 3 years. In 1987 part-time employment decreased in the Central Area to 47,200. This is partly explained in that with improved economic conditions, some part-time workers have been offered full-time positions. In addition, part-time employment vacancies exist due to a shrinkage in the number of people looking for part-time employment. Reasons for this include a decreasing number of entry-level youths and more women seeking full-time employment. Part-time employment has increased from 7.5% of total employment in 1983 to 11.6% in 1987, a significant portion of the employment picture in the Central Area.

Due to the large growth taking place in this sector of employment, all agencies involved in the monitoring of the Central Area, especially in relation to transportation, are interested in the effect that the part-time worker has on the transportation facilities.

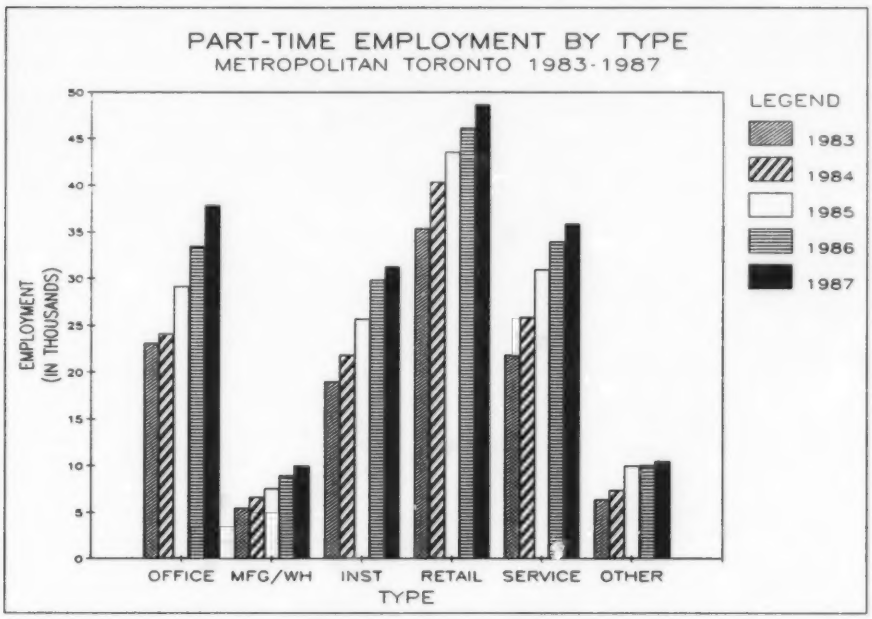
As part of the Central Area Monitoring Program and in conjunction with the comprehensive employment survey, a special survey questionnaire was distributed to approximately 20% of all part-time workers in the Central Area.

This report deals first with the overall characteristics of part-time employment across Metropolitan Toronto and then examines the detailed results of the characteristics of the part-time workers in the Central Area.



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

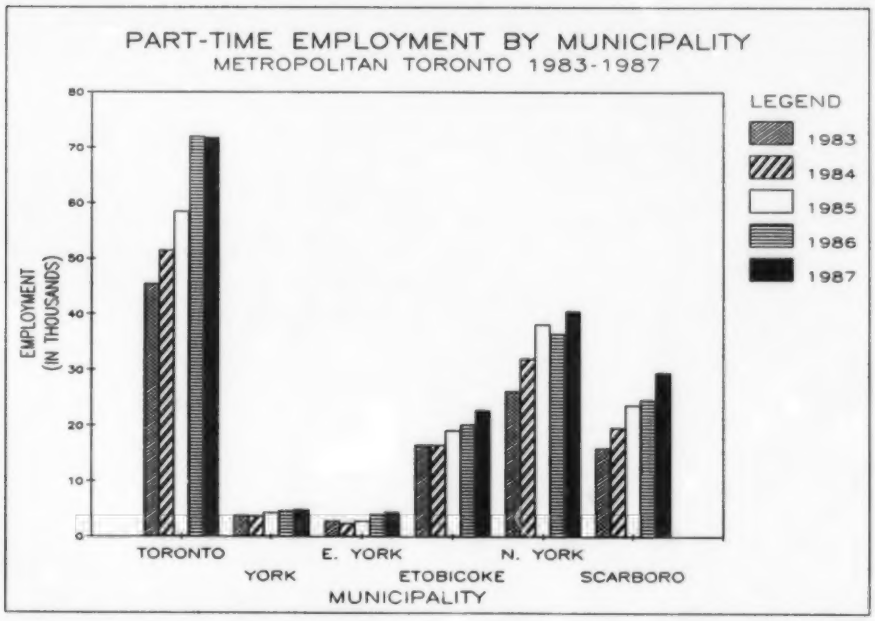
Part-time employment has shown some significant increases from 1983 to 1987 increasing from 111,274 in 1983 to 174,379 in 1987. As is illustrated, all major types of employment have shown continued growth in part-time. Retail has the largest number of part-time employment, 48,701 in 1987. This represents 33.5% of total Retail employment. Office is next largest with 37,931 part-time employment, but this is only 6.8% of total Office employment.



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1983 and 1987

	Office	Man/Whse.	Instit.	Retail	Service	Other	Total
1983	23,057	5,503	19,023	35,397	21,884	6,410	111,274
1987	37,931	10,073	31,262	48,701	35,938	10,474	174,379
% Increase 83-87	64.5	83.0	64.3	37.6	64.2	63.4	56.7
1987 % Part-time of Total Emp.	6.8	3.9	20.8	33.5	25.9	33.8	13.7
Total Emp. 1987	553,856	257,038	150,124	145,273	138,853	30,982	1,276,126

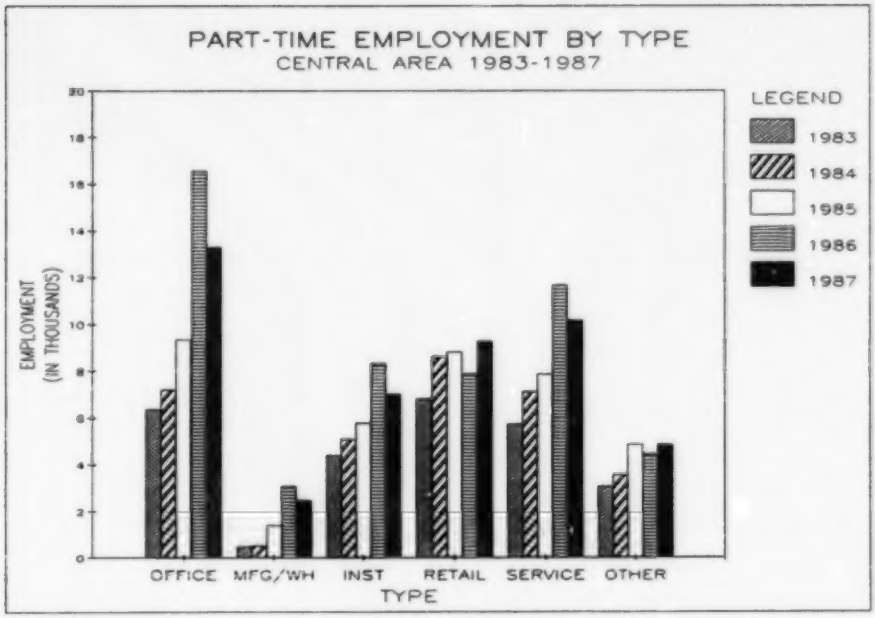
Part-time employment by municipality has shown some significant increases in the 1983 to 1987 period, with the greatest percentage increase being in Scarborough at 83.7%, followed by Toronto at 58.1%. The smallest increase is in York at 28.0%.



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY MUNICIPALITY
METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1983 and 1987

	Tor.	York	East York	Etobi-coke	North York	Scar-borough	Total
1983	45,461	3,838	2,978	16,607	26,270	16,120	111,274
1987	71,893	4,913	4,463	22,836	40,659	29,615	174,379
% Increase 83-87	58.1	28.0	49.9	37.5	54.8	83.7	56.7
1987 % Part-time of Total Emp.	12.8	14.1	14.7	12.9	13.9	16.6	13.7
Total Emp. 1987	563,689	34,874	30,457	176,420	292,123	178,363	1,276,126

The part-time employment figure for the Central Area shows some decline from 1986 to 1987 in all types except Retail and Other (i.e. Entertainment). Part-time employment in the Central Area does, however, represent close to 50,000 employment in 1987, which is 11.6% of Total Employment in the Central Area.



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE CENTRAL AREA 1983 and 1987

	Office	Man/Whse.	Instit.	Retail	Service	Other	Total
1983	6,391	500	4,408	6,844	5,738	3,077	26,958
1987	13,329	2,489	7,037	9,291	10,190	4,875	47,211
% Increase 83-87	108.6	397.8	59.6	35.8	77.6	58.4	75.1
1987 % Part-time of Total Emp.	2.4	1.0	4.7	6.4	7.3	15.7	3.7
Total Emp. 1987	553,856	257,038	150,124	145,273	138,853	30,982	1,276,126

SPECIAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT SURVEY - CENTRAL AREA

The survey results are detailed in the following sub-sections:

- Survey Methodology;
- Socio-Economic Characteristics;
- Occupation Characteristics;
- Starting and Finishing Times;
- Travel by Day of the Week;
- Mode of Travel;
- Trip Origin.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

After a test survey in 1986 a more comprehensive survey was done in 1987 with approximately 10,000 surveys handed out of which 15% or 1,482 valid responses were received. This comprises 3.1% of the part-time employment in the Central Area. It should be noted that the total numbers for part-time employees in the different cross-tabulations may vary, as a result of respondents not filling in every question found on the survey. Some caution when examining these results is advised due to the small sample size of the survey.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

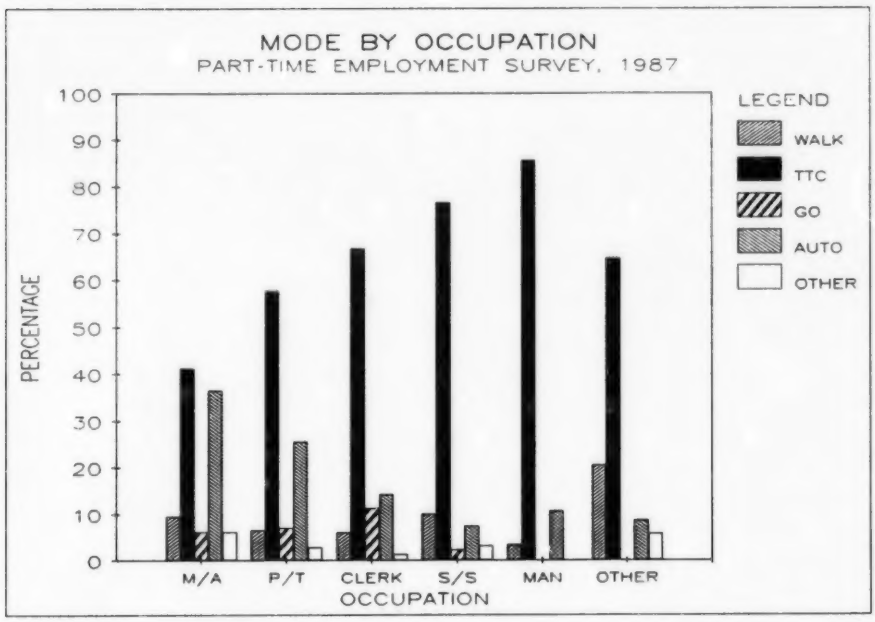
Over 75% of the part-time workers are female. For both male and female approximately 90% are working part-time by their own choice and not due to lack of full-time work.

The length of hours worked during the week of part-time employment breaks down in the following manner: 36.9% working under 15 hours a week, 26.3% between 15 and 20 hours and 36.9% between 20 and 30 hours. This distribution holds roughly true for all occupational groups except Manufacturing, which has 57.1% working up to 15 hours, 17.9% from 15 to 20 hours and 25% 20 to 30 hours.

OCCUPATION CHARACTERISTICS

All occupational groups working part-time are highly dependent on the T.T.C. The percentages in descending order are: 85.7% in Manufacturing jobs, 76.7% in Sales/Service, 66.8% in Clerical; 64.7% in 'Other'; 57.8% in Professional/Technical and 41.3% in Managerial/Administrative.

Of all the trips taken on the T.T.C. 59% are in Sales/Service, 22.2% Clerical, 11.8% in Professional/Technical and between 2 and 2.5% for the other Occupational groups.



M/A	Managerial/Administrative	S/S	Sales/Service
P/T	Professional/Technical	Man	Manufacturing
Clerk	Clerical & Related	Other	Other

STARTING AND FINISHING TIMES

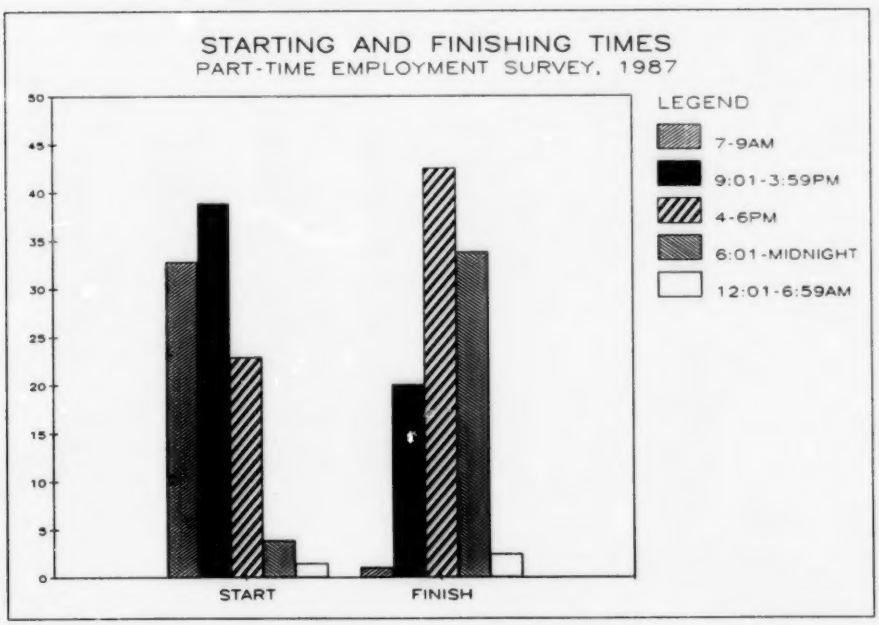
The hours in a day in this study were divided into five time periods. These are: 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. (A.M. peak); 9:01 A.M. to 3:59 P.M.; 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. (P.M. peak); 6:01 P.M. to Midnight and 12:01 A.M. to 6:59 A.M.

Part-time survey respondents recorded the largest percentage of starting times during the 9:01 A.M. to 3:59 P.M. time period with 38.9%. However, these trips are spread out over seven hours, whereas in just two hours in the A.M. peak (7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.) 32.8% of arrivals occurred. The third largest percentage is in the 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. period with 22.9%. Combining the two periods of 6:01 P.M. to Midnight and 12:01 A.M. to 6:59 A.M., accounts for only 5.4%.

The finishing times are concentrated in the P.M. peak of 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. with 42.5% of total finishing times. The next largest percentage is in the time period of 6:01 P.M. to Midnight with 33.8%. This is followed by 20.1% from 9:01 A.M. to 3:59 P.M. Finishing times between 12:01 A.M. to 8:59 A.M. is only 3.6%.

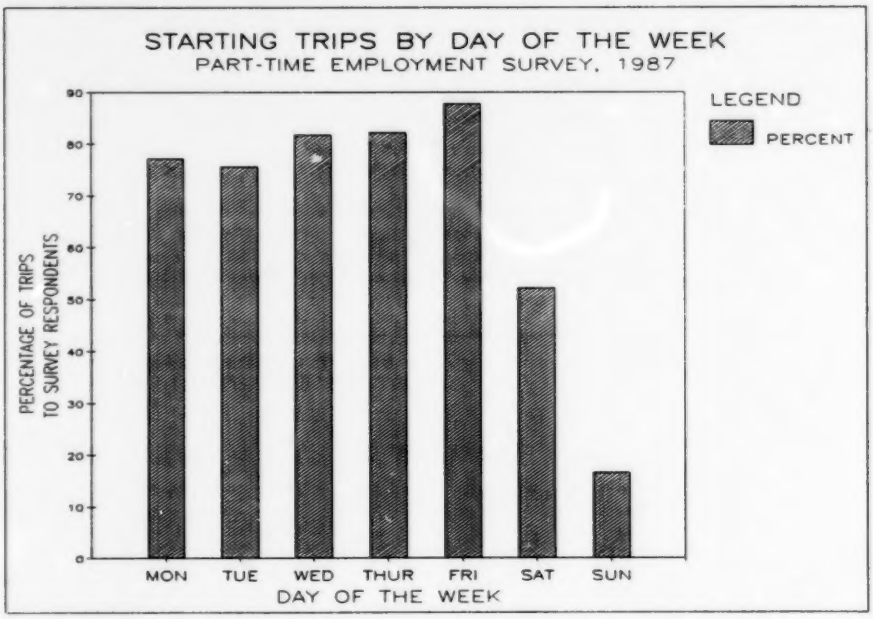
STARTING AND FINISHING TIMES
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1987

Starting Time			Finishing Time		
7:00 A.M.-9:00 A.M.	643	32.8	4:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.	835	42.5
9:01 A.M.-3:59 P.M.	764	38.9	6:01 P.M.-Midnight	665	33.8
4:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.	449	22.9	12:01 A.M.-6:59 A.M.	49	2.5
6:01 P.M.-Midnight	77	3.9	7:00 A.M.-9:00 A.M.	21	1.1
12:01 A.M.-6:59 A.M.	30	1.5	9:01 A.M.-3:59 P.M.	395	20.1
TOTAL	1,963	100.0	TOTAL	1,965	100.0

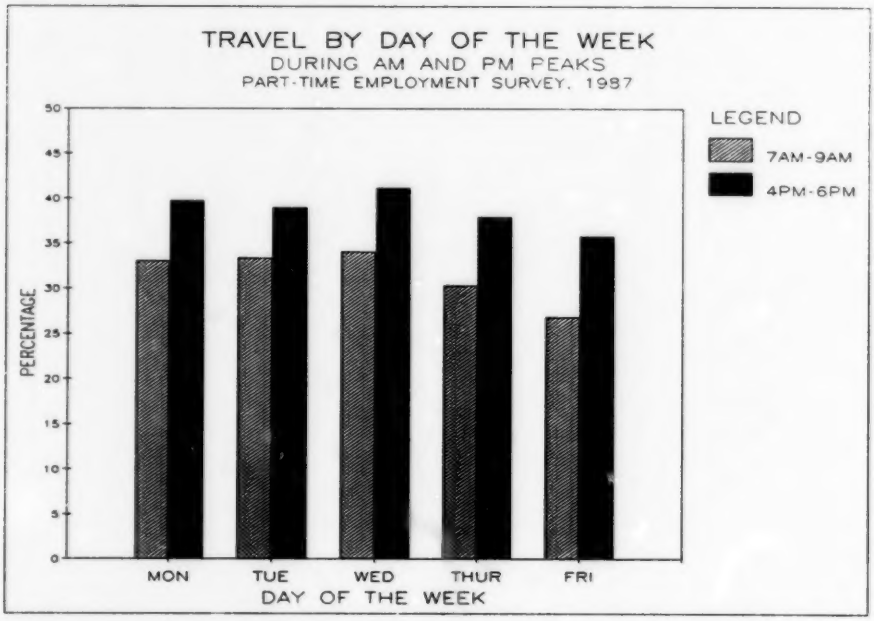


TRAVEL BY DAY OF THE WEEK

Friday is the day of the week that the largest percentage of part-time workers in the survey go to work, 87.9%. The rest of the days in the week in descending order are: Thursday 82.3%; Wednesday 81.8%; Monday 77.3%; Tuesday 75.7%; Saturday 52.2%; and Sunday 16.7%.



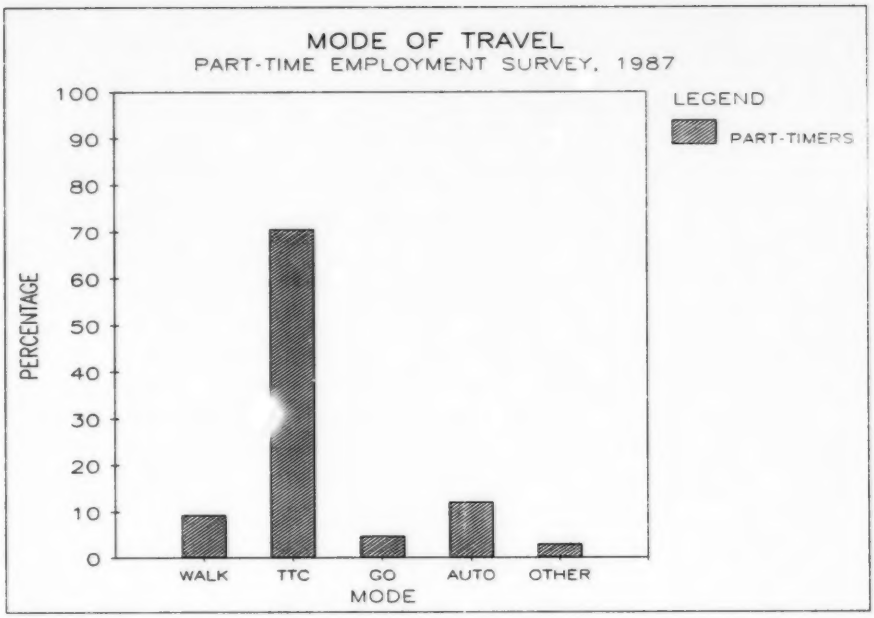
During the A.M. and P.M. peaks, the day with the most trips is Wednesday with 34.1% and 41.2% respectively. This is followed by Monday and Tuesday with approximately the same percentage in both the A.M. peak (33%) and P.M. peak (39%). Thursday is next with 30% in A.M. peak and 38% in P.M. peak. Friday has the smallest percentage with 27% and 36%, respectively.



MODE OF TRAVEL

The survey results show that the Central Area part-time worker is heavily dependent on the T.T.C. The overall modal split is as follows: 70.6% of all part-time trips are on T.T.C., 12.1% by auto, 9.4% walk, 4.8% use GO Transit and 3.1% use other means.

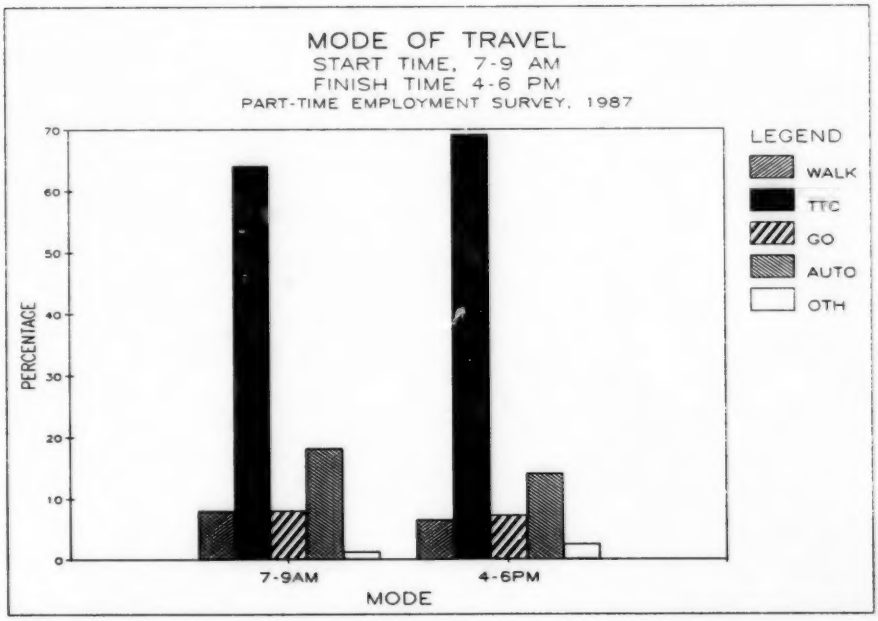
The 1987 Cordon Count surveys of total trips 7:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M. through the Central Area Cordon have indicated the following modal splits: 49.5% by T.T.C., 46.6% by auto, 3.9% by GO Transit. This shows a 20% difference in the T.T.C. usage by the part-time worker as well as a much lower dependence on the auto, 12% vs. 47%. It should be noted that some Cordon Count trips may be through trips which may slightly skew the comparison to this survey.



In analysing the peak starting time of 7:00-9:00 A.M. and peak finishing time of 4:00-6:00 P.M., we see that the respective values of all trips are: 64.2% and 69.3% on the T.T.C., 15% and 11% are in auto, and about 8% walk and/or use GO Transit.

The number of Journey to Work part-time trips on the T.T.C. in the period 7:00-9:00 A.M. peak period comprises 29.8% of all part-time trips on T.T.C. The number of Journey from Work part-time trips on the T.T.C. in the 4:00-6:00 P.M. peak period is 42.0% of all part-time trips on the T.T.C.

Looking at males and females separately, there are only minor differences in the mode of travel which each uses. For females, 71% use T.T.C., 13.1% auto and 7.6% walk. For males, 68.3% use T.T.C., 13% auto and 12.5% walk.



When mode of travel and age are cross-tabulated, those taking T.T.C. show quite an even percentage between the 20-24 and under 20 age groups, 25% and 22% respectively, and between 11% and 16% in all other age groups. The largest number of part-time workers using GO Transit are in the group 30-39, Auto users are highly concentrated in the age groups around 40, and the Walk to work group is distributed similarly to the T.T.C. except that they are even more concentrated in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups.

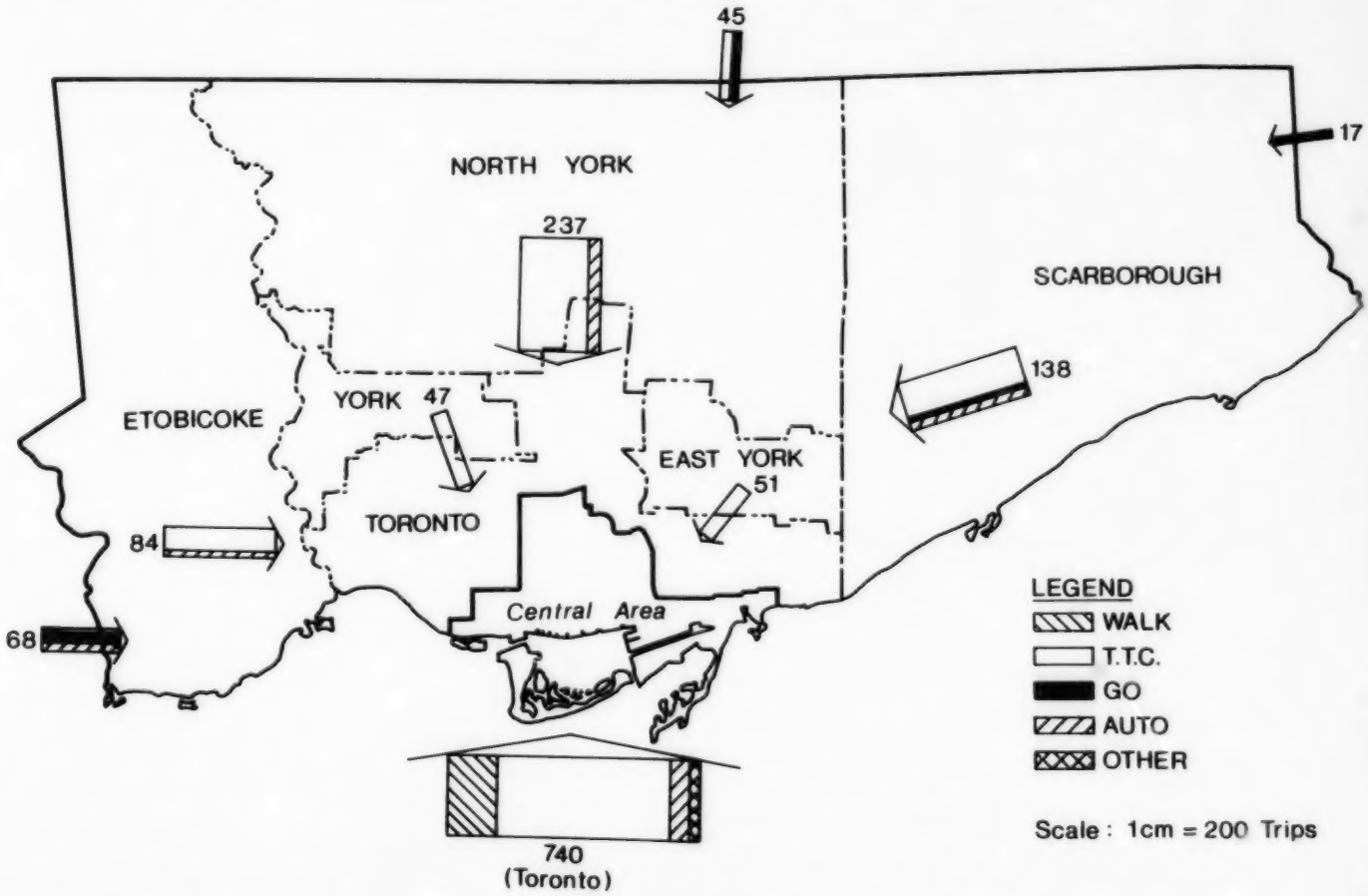
MODE OF TRAVEL BY AGE, PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1987

		WALK	TTC	GO	AUTO	OTHER	TOTAL
Under 20	#	23	231	3	14	6	277
	% ↓	17.8	22.4	4.0	7.3	15.4	18.9
	% →	8.3	83.4	1.1	5.0	2.2	100.0
20-24	#	41	262	11	39	13	366
	% ↓	31.8	25.4	14.5	20.3	33.3	25.0
	% →	11.2	71.6	3.0	10.7	3.5	100.0
25-29	#	28	138	13	15	10	204
	% ↓	21.7	13.4	17.1	7.8	25.7	13.9
	% →	13.7	67.6	6.4	7.4	4.9	100.0
30-39	#	19	169	26	56	6	276
	% ↓	14.7	16.4	34.2	29.2	15.4	18.8
	% →	6.9	61.2	9.4	20.3	2.2	100.0
40-54	#	13	117	15	44	2	191
	% ↓	10.1	11.4	19.7	22.9	5.1	13.0
	% →	6.8	61.3	7.9	23.0	1.0	100.0
55 and Over	#	5	113	8	24	2	152
	% ↓	3.9	11.0	10.5	12.5	5.1	10.4
	% →	3.3	74.3	5.3	15.8	1.3	100.0
TOTAL	#	129	1,030	76	192	39	1,466
	% ↓	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% →	8.8	70.2	5.2	13.1	2.7	100.0

TRIP ORIGIN

The starting point of the trip to work is illustrated on the accompanying map. Over 50% of all the part-time workers surveyed live within the City of Toronto, and only 9% live outside Metropolitan Toronto. As would be expected, people with part-time jobs tend to live closer, and, therefore, have shorter work trips than people with full-time jobs. Further comparisons will be made once the 1986 Journey to Work data from Statistics Canada becomes available.

ORIGIN OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT TRIPS TO CENTRAL AREA 1987



CONCLUSION

Part-time employment continues to be an important component of the overall employment picture. In Metropolitan Toronto, part-time employment has increased by 57% over the last four years, going from 111,274 in 1983 to 174,379 in 1987. The Central Area has also shown significant increases, from 26,958 in 1983 to 47,211 in 1987, or 27% of Metro's part-time employment.

In 1987 there were 358,242 full-time and 47,211 part-time workers in the Central Area. On an average weekday 58% of all workers, or 235,200, travelled to work between 7:00 and 9:00 A.M. and of the part-time 25% or 12,100, which represents 5.2% of total trips.

For the 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. homebound peak, on average 47% of all workers, or 190,600, travelled from the Central Area home, with part-time accounting for 31.5%, or 14,900, which represents 7.8% of total peak homebound trips.

For further information contact the
Research Division at 392-8766